



**INTERNATIONAL
LAND
COALITION**

Making Regional & National Policies Secure Rangelands and Pastoralism

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KEY MESSAGES

- Rangelands constitute the largest land use system globally, and pastoral communities are the environmental estate manager of much of these
- The resilience or adaptive capacity of pastoral communities, and the natural resources on which they depend can be improved by:
 - Securing assets
 - Providing opportunities for diversification
 - Developing sustainable and diverse approaches, plans and programmes
- Policies and laws should be able to protect and secure tenure rangelands and pastoralists.
- Large scale investment programme must be designed in full recognition that mobility supports pastoralism as a livelihood system.

SYSTEM VULNERABILITY

Climate
variability

Food
insecurity

Coping
capacity

Population
growth

Conflict

LSI, Under
investment

Poor
infrastructure

Disease
outbreak





INTRODUCTION

THE CURRENT TRENDS AND PASTORALISM

- Increased intensity, frequency and gravity of conflicts between the various rangelands users
- Insecure pastoral tenure despite initiatives to improve pastoral tenure
- Tenure pluralism is very much in place especially in the management of rangelands with customary tenure systems having been considerably weakened but still show some resilience
- Increase fragmentation of rangelands with a resulting loss of pastoral resources
- Changing profiles and practices of pastoralists and farmers
- Different pace of adoption of land and pastoral reforms in the different countries
- Weak sub regional institutions and bilateral cooperation between states
- Promoting and facilitating intercommunity dialogue is being privileged as a solution to conflicts
- Difficulties sedentarising pastoralists through government schemes
- Changing institutional support to pastoralism
- Sustainable livestock development and production based on mobility; policies based on a clear understanding of the linkages between rangeland economies and non-range economies will improve their performance;

PASTORAL PRODUCTION AND ECONOMICS

- Rangeland resources for livestock production such as vegetation and water must be secured. These resources are unpredictable, vary in time and space and face a high degree of risk from climatic events.
- Sustainable water management: understanding of the context and tailoring interventions to fit; employing appropriate water intervention technologies; and putting in place governance structures that empower the pastoralists to effectively use and manage water resources.
- Mobility in search of water and pasture. A regional perspective should be taken in managing transboundary pastoral resource use and related conflicts, so that the movements of pastoralists and their livestock have a sound legal base.

PASTORAL LIVELIHOODS

- Urbanism is advancing in some pastoral regions with implications for security, cultural values and access to services. Mechanisms of and for transition and options for the youths in pastoral areas is critical.
- Political space for pastoralists, over recent years, national governments have been devoting increasing attention to involving pastoralists in development processes.
- Pastoral communities are being pushed further into marginal areas as a result of the expansion of sedentary agriculture.
- Livelihoods diversification policy to promote activities such of income diversification, fodder/feed production, processing non-livestock products & investing in irrigated crop farming;



KEEPING THE SYSTEM GOING



LOCAL KNOWLEDGE

Integrating indigenous & local knowledge, innovations & practices

- The erosion of indigenous and local knowledge, innovations & practices can reduce the environmental and economic sustainability of pastoralism.
- Alliance farming in Cameroon; both farmers and pastoralists have established a rotation systems to accommodate the use of shared resources such as; water, pastures and farmlands addressing both conflicts and climate change vulnerability.
 - *Establishment of an agreed calendar for resource use*
 - *Application of the indigenous resource sharing principles and practices;*
 - *Agreements on mutually agreed terms between the herders and the crop farmers and local authorities or local community leadership.*
- Integrated formal and traditional frameworks, plans and processes;
 - *locally governed pastoral systems for the improvement of biodiversity*
- Grazing is managed based on traditional local structures and the definition of set grazing areas (herd splitting, species diversification).
- The Gabbra pastoralists efficiently utilise limited range of resources and water, as well as facilitating the dispersal of seeds and regeneration of arid lands vegetation.
- Limiting access through local governance structures both contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ensures that a comprehensive and respected conflict resolution mechanism is in place when needed.

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Securing land and water rights

- Pastoral systems are dependent upon the maintenance of access to land and water resources. When access to land is blocked, or use rights are uncertain, over-use and degradation often occur.
- Most pastoral lands have traditionally been communal with local institutional structures and governance preventing a 'tragedy of the commons'.
- Communal land tenure can take a number of forms: communal ranches; communal management of high value land (such as water sources); or granting of land or use rights to a traditional governing body, which administers the land on behalf of the community.
- Establishing individual land titles can still result in sustainable and productive pastoral systems.
- When shifting from communal or undefined land tenure to individual land tenure, some of the following elements should be considered:
 1. *Provisions to facilitate herd mobility;*
 2. *Equitable division of land in order to avoid conflict;*
 3. *Mechanisms to respect the rights of women;*
 4. *Legal guidance for local communities to guide them through the process and inform them of their rights and responsibilities.*
 5. *A framework for identification, protection and registration of communities and community*

Pastoralism, land rights and adaption to climate change

- Pastoralists often have a way to adapt to climate change, as pastoral livelihood strategies are designed to respond to such scarce and variable natural resources and climatic conditions.
- Enhancing and securing pastoralists' access to strategic resources is essential if they are to respond effectively to the impacts of climate change.
- Securing herding rights of pastoralist communities to land is one of the key factors for sustainable pastoral development and rangeland management.
- Use of technology to document, map and secure rangelands especially vulnerable resources will ensure more guided use and response to climate change
- Investment in rangelands for diversification purposes could ensure secured tenure and adaptive capacity of pastoralists.
- Women led biodiversity and natural resources management



POLICY OPTIONS

- Many pastoral policies are gender blind and thus have ignored the roles women in pastoralism including; decisions, labour contribution towards family management e.g; raising children, maintaining households, treating disease, animal care, managing water and other resources.

1. Enhance women's participation in livestock projects;
2. Make locally managed credit facilities available to women for livestock production activities;
3. Improve market facilities and livestock prices to enhance women's involvement;
4. The milk industry be developed as a value chain to enhance women's financial power
5. Direct training at women involved in livestock production;
6. Ensure gender issues are reflected in all aspects of pastoral development programmes;
7. Provide and encourage access to education for girls and promote the voice of women within customary institutions.

Building partnerships for planning, development and conflict resolution

- Tensions have historically occurred over land and grazing rights between pastoralists and farmers. In times of drought migrating livestock herders would sometimes graze on farmers' lands and use their water points.
- The Reduction of Resource Based Conflict have been seen in Ethiopia where use of PRM has been implemented by Farm Africa, SOS Sahel, SRMP in Tanzania, the frameworks focus at improving pastoralists' livelihoods, mitigating natural resource based conflicts, and promoting rangelands rehabilitation and resource management strategies.
- Results include: establishment of permanent water points, rehabilitation of a degraded rangeland, and organization of joint workshops / training sessions for pastoralists and farmers on natural resources management and conflict resolution.
- In an effort to build partnerships between pastoralists and farmers, and between pastoralists and local government, joint field trips and awareness sessions were organized and local Pastoralists' and Farmers' Unions were involved from West Africa to East Africa and also learning the Central african lessons of Land Use planning, Joint village LUP, dairy production systems and marketing.



**PARTICIPATORY RANGELANDS
MANAGEMENT**



CAPACITY BUILDING

There is need for Institutional capacity development to build skills and knowledge as; laws, ecological conditions, social structures emerge and changed, new institutional architecture, land use changes, to manage pastoral lands have had to adapt.

- Such adaptation requires capacity building efforts at all levels.
- At the local level it is important to assess the extent to which traditional institutions continue to address needs and challenges.
- At the national level it is important to make provisions for the involvement of traditional institutions in decision-making processes, and to recognize the autonomy of pastoral institutions.
- **Individual capacity building (Rights, empowerment and education):** There is a need to extend capacity building to individual pastoralists, especially marginalized groups such as women and youth.
- Individual capacity building can take the form of education, awareness-raising on the rights and responsibilities of pastoralists, improved access to health care (while respecting the role of traditional health care), and improved access to veterinary services.

- Peer-to-peer sharing, learning on the use, management and sharing common resources such as fodder production, bee keeping, and water conservation and rangelands rehabilitation including land use and planning.
- Promotion of study tours to learn on rangelands management and improved their livestock marketing systems
- Building capacities through functional literacy programmes for adults and formal education for children
- Raising awareness and understanding amongst pastoralists and their land rights.

**SHARING KNOWLEDGE ACROSS
PASTORAL COMMUNITIES**



THANK YOU!!!

